

Choosing your path to an Open University law degree: a guide

This guide is in four sections:

Section 1: Introduction

Section 2: Decision Tree

Section 3: FAQs

Section 4: Study Plans

Section 1: Introduction

How to use this Guide

This Guide has been designed to help you plan your pathway through your law studies at The Open University. It is written primarily for students who want to study for a law degree, but contains information which will be useful for law students who either do not want to study for a degree, or who are not yet sure whether they want to do this.

The Guide has four main sections:

- this introduction
- a Decision Tree: this is a diagram which will help you in formulating the questions you will need to ask yourself when planning your OU law studies
- a bank of Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQs) about various aspects of planning your OU law studies
- a set of study plans giving you examples of how the law modules can be combined

Please feel free to browse around these sections in whatever way suits you; however, if you would like some guidance on how best to proceed, we suggest that you read this Introduction first, and then consult the Decision Tree, before going on to the FAQs.

If you have any queries after you have read this document then please contact a Student Advisor or email OU-law@open.ac.uk

Why is it important to plan my law studies?

This may seem like a very obvious question, especially if you have a particular goal in mind (e.g. you intend to qualify as a solicitor or a barrister). However, it might be useful to set out some aspects of the Law School's modules which mean that, for the majority of students, some planning is required:

- currently, the OU Law School, in collaboration with The College of Law, offers a range of modules which you can study on your way to obtaining a law degree
- the modules are at three different levels, and carry a range of credits (see table below)

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- if you want an LLB, you **must** study certain of these modules. This is particularly important if you want your LLB to be a Qualifying Law Degree (a “QLD”) (see table below, and also the FAQ section, Questions 4 and 5 for more on what a QLD is and why you might need one)
- if you need a QLD, you will have to ensure that you complete your studies within a certain period of time (for more on this, see FAQs 5 and 8)
- between them, the modules offer over 400 credits; i.e. more than the 360 credits which you need to obtain a degree, so you will need to select from the range of modules
- it is possible to gain an OU degree in law (the LLB) if you have studied non-law modules

If you are studying the modules with the intention of obtaining a degree, you will need to decide how and when to combine those modules to get the degree you need, and (as far as possible) when you need to get it.

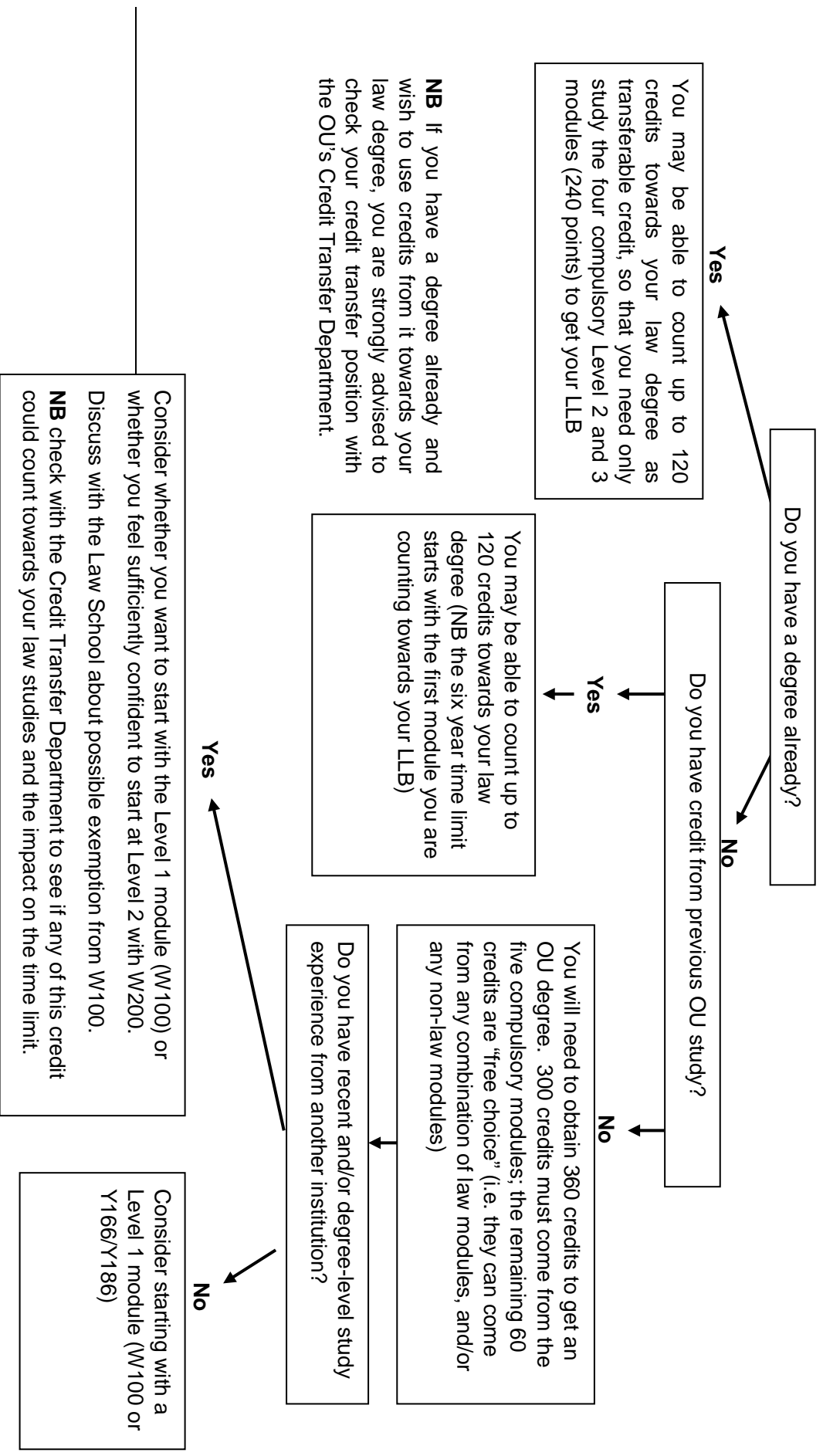
The Module Table

Module code	Module name	Level	Credits	When presented	No. of study weeks
W100*	Rules, rights and Justice: an introduction	1	60	Feb-Oct	34
W200*	Understanding law	2	60	Feb-Oct	36
W201*	Law: the individual and the state	2	60	Feb-Oct	36
W300*	Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities	3	60	Feb-Oct	36
W301*	Law: ownership and trusteeship	3	60	Feb-Oct	36
W221	Employment law and practice	2	30	Nov-Apr	24
W222	Commercial transactions: law and practice	2	30	May-Sep	24
W223	Company law and practice	2	30	Nov-Apr	24
W224	Relationships, families and the law	2	30	Nov-Apr	24
W150	Law in contemporary Scotland	1	15	Nov-Mar	16
Y166	Starting with law	1	10	4 presentations	20
Y186	Starting with law (from March 2012)	1	15	4 presentations	20

* It is compulsory to study these modules if you wish to obtain an LLB and also a Qualifying Law Degree (QLD). (NB: W100 is only compulsory for non-graduates). For more on this, see the FAQs section (in particular, FAQs 4 and 5).

Section 2: The "Decision Tree"

NB This assumes that you want to study for a full LLB. Please also bear in mind that the six-year rule (or five year rule for graduates) (see FAQ 5) applies if you want a QLD.



SECTION 3: FREQUENTLY-ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs) ABOUT PLANNING AN OU LAW DEGREE

1. What kind of a degree is The College of Law/Open University law degree?

The degree which most students choose to study for is an LLB (Hons). “LLB” stands for “Bachelor of Laws”. The “Hons” means that the degree is an honours degree.

The LLB is a Qualifying Law Degree (QLD): for more on this, see FAQ 4 below.

2. I’m not sure that I want to study for a degree; are there any other law awards open to me?

Yes, these are as follows

- if you pass *Rules, rights and justice: an introduction* (W100), you can be awarded the Certificate in Legal Studies
- if you pass *Understanding law* (W200) and *Law: the individual and the state* (W201), you can be awarded the Diploma in English Law.

3. How many credits do I need for an OU law degree?

As with other OU undergraduate honours degrees, you will need to obtain 360 credits to be awarded your degree.

4. What is a Qualifying Law Degree, and why might I need one?

A Qualifying Law Degree (QLD) is a law degree which satisfies the requirements of the two major professional bodies within the legal profession; the Solicitors Regulation Authority (the SRA: an arm of the Law Society) for solicitors, and the Bar Standards Board (BSB) for barristers. In brief, both bodies require entrants to the profession to have completed what is called the “academic stage” of training before proceeding to the next stage of their legal training. Obtaining a QLD means that you have completed the academic stage of training. It is therefore vital to obtain a QLD if you want to become a solicitor or a barrister.

5. Is the OU LLB a QLD?

Yes: it has been approved as a QLD by both the SRA and BSB. However (like all law degrees) this approval is given on the basis that you must have studied and passed examinations in the Foundation subjects of legal knowledge. In OU LLB terms, this means that you **must** pass the following modules:

Module	Foundation subjects covered
W200	Legal Method and EU Law
W201	Public Law and Criminal Law
W300	Contract and Tort

W301

Land Law and Equity

NB if your aim is to become a solicitor or barrister, please note that the legal professional bodies require you to have completed the studies leading to your degree within a six-year period (or five years for graduates).

6. If I want an LLB, does this mean that I must only study law modules?

No. You certainly **can** make up your LLB by studying law modules only (see the plans set out below), but it is not compulsory to do so. Even if you have studied some non-law modules, your degree will still be an LLB (and a QLD) as long as you study the compulsory modules as outlined above.

Whether or not you should make up your degree from law modules only will depend on your plans to make use of the degree, your personal circumstances and your own interests. For instance, if you wish to qualify as a solicitor or barrister, it may be advisable to have as many law subjects in your degree as possible. However, even this is not a hard-and-fast rule; it will depend to some extent on what kind of law you want to practise, and what non-law subjects you are considering studying.

7. I have a degree already: can I count this towards my OU LLB?

Yes, if your first degree is recognised for credit transfer purposes. Broadly speaking, up to 120 credits can be recognised from previous degree study. However, the Open University and the legal regulatory bodies do have rules on what previous degree study can be counted in this way, and if you are in this position, we would strongly advise you to consult the OU Credit Transfer department to see if you can be given credit. This is especially important if your degree is from overseas.

If you **can** count credit from previous study, we recommend that you consult Plans 1 and 2 to see how you can build your LLB on it. Please note that graduates do not need to study W100.

8. I don't have a degree, but have credit from modules which I have already studied: can I count this towards my LLB?

Generally, yes. This will normally be the case for previous OU study, and may in certain circumstances apply to courses or modules studied at other institutions. Please note, however, that you will be limited to 120 credits from previous study if you want a QLD, and again, we would strongly recommend that you consult the Credit Transfer Department to see if you can in fact count this previous credit.

NB if you wish to rely on transferred credit which does not amount to a complete degree, you need to take particular care over satisfying the six-year study period rule described at FAQ 5 above as the six years starts from when you began your earlier study.

Please check with the Credit Transfer Department about possible credit and how this affects this time limit.

9. I don't have a degree but have studied recently at degree level; do I need to do a Level 1 module?

If you are in this position, you may well find it unnecessary to take W100, as you are likely to be confident about your study skills. It is still worth making an honest assessment of how confident you do in fact feel – but you may be capable of starting your law studies with a Level 2 module (we would suggest *Understanding law* (W200)). Please contact The Law School to discuss your possible exemption from W100.

10. I haven't previously studied at degree level; do I need to do a Level 1 module?

In this case it is compulsory to study *Rules, rights and justice: an introduction* (W100). This module will help to equip you with the study skills and experience which you will need to progress through the degree.

However, if you would like a smaller, more manageable introduction to your law studies, we recommend *Starting with Law* (Y166). This is a 10-credit Openings module, which is designed for brand-new students, or for students who are less confident about their writing skills; it would fit well prior to *Rules, rights and justice: an introduction* (W100). We also recommend, *An Introduction to law in contemporary Scotland* (W150). This is a 15 credit module and would be suitable for students who live in or have an interest in Scotland. W150 starts in November and Y166 starts four times a year. Please note that Y166 will be Y186 from March 2012 and will be 15 credits. This is because a section on IT has been added to ensure students are better prepared for further study.

11. It's important to me to get my law degree as quickly as I can; what possibilities are open to me for doing this?

This will depend to some extent on whether you can count previous credit, and whether you are prepared to study more than one module at once. We recommend that you read FAQs 12-13, and consult Plans 1 and 4.

12. I would like to study two law modules simultaneously: is this possible?

It is possible, but you do first need to consider very carefully whether this is likely to be the right choice for you, and be clear about why you want to do this. For example, if you are planning a legal career, it is important to remember that employers will be more interested in how well you did in your modules rather than how quickly you obtained your degree. In addition, some students find that studying two modules simultaneously adversely affects the level of satisfaction which they obtain from each module. Please speak to a Student Advisor if you are contemplating this.

By way of an example you could study two modules simultaneously as follows:

- two compulsory modules (e.g. *Understanding law* (W200) and *Law: the individual and the state* (W201))
- two option modules (e.g. *Employment law and practice* (W221) and *Company law and practice* (W223))

If you are considering doing this, we strongly recommend that you refer to the Important Note which precedes the plans set out below.

13. I would like to study an option module in the gap between two compulsory modules; is this possible?

The answer here is similar to FAQ 12; it is possible, but you do need to consider very carefully whether this is likely to be the right choice for you and to be clear about why you want to do this.

Currently, the three modules which can be studied “in the gap” in this way are *Employment law and practice (W221)*, *Company law and practice (W223)*, and *Relationships, families and the law (W224)*. These modules start in November, after the end of the compulsory modules. However, it is important to realise that these option modules will overlap with the start of the next presentation of compulsory modules. Again, if you are considering doing this, we strongly recommend that you refer to the Important Note which precedes the plans set out below. We also strongly recommend that you do not study an option module directly after W100.

14. Is there a “normal” or “standard” path through the degree?

University study is normally 120 credits at each of the three levels, starting at Level 1 (for non-graduates) and working your way up the levels. W100 is compulsory at Level 1 for non-graduates and we recommend that less experienced students start with Y166/Y186.

In addition, the following points can be made:

- the five compulsory modules were designed to be studied in order: *Rules, rights and justice (W100)*; *Understanding law (W200)*; *Law: the individual and the state (W201)*; *Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities (W300)*; *Law: ownership and trusteeship (W301)*
- although the 30-credit option modules are all at Level 2, you would not **have** to study them before progressing to the Level 3 courses if you did not want to do so
- the relationship between the compulsory and optional modules at Level 2 is such that you are recommended to have studied *Understanding law (W200)* and *Law: the individual and the state (W201)* before going on to an option module. The subject-matter of *Commercial transactions: law and practice (W222)* means that you are recommended to study *Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities (W300)* first
- the Level 2 option modules can be studied in any order and students do better on these option modules if they have completed at least their Level 2 compulsories.

There is, therefore, no single “normal” pathway through the degree. However, for a pathway which is about as standard as it is possible to get, we recommend that you consult Plan 1 (a typical pathway for a student with 120 credits already) and Plan 3 (a typical pathway for a student with no previous credit).

15. Can the Open University require me to study the modules in any particular order?

No; you are always free to study the modules in the order which suits you. However, do bear in mind that the OU has very wide experience in advising students about which pathways are likely

to work well, and which ones may be problematic. The advice that we give you in this note, and the advice you can get from the OU's Student Advisors will be based on this experience. As a basic principle, we recommend that you study the modules in order (see FAQ 14) and attempt the options later in your studies rather than earlier.

16. How is my degree classification calculated?

Your degree classification is a calculation based on results you obtained in the four (or five, for non-graduates) compulsory modules. For this purpose, the Level 3 modules are twice as important as the Level 2 modules, and you cannot gain a higher degree classification than your highest Level 3 module result. The way in which OU passes "translate" into degree classifications is as follows:

OU pass 1	=	First
OU pass 2	=	2.1
OU pass 3	=	2.2
OU pass 4	=	Third

Below is a worked example for a student who achieved a mixture of Pass 2 and Pass 3 results in the 60 credit compulsory modules. As you will see, for each module, the student gets a number of points, which are then added together to give a total which determines the final classification. The number of points leading to each classification is as follows:

First	630 points or under
2.1	631 – 900
2.2	901 – 1170
Third	1171 and above

Note: the fewer the points gained, the better the degree classification, and the Level 3 modules' points are multiplied by 2 to reflect their importance.

<i>Understanding law</i> (W200)	60 credits x pass 2	=		=	120
<i>Law: the individual and the state</i> (W201)	60 credits x pass 3	=		=	180
<i>Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities</i> (W300)	60 credits x pass 2	=	120 x 2	=	240
<i>Law: ownership and trusteeship</i> (W301)	60 credits x pass 2	=	120 x 2	=	240
Total:					780

This gives the student a 2.1 according to the chart above (the student has scored between 631 and 900 points), and because the student also achieved Pass 2 in at least one of the Level 3 modules.

17. How can I improve my degree classification?

If the calculation above shows that you have just missed a higher classification, you can choose to do any Level 2 or 3 module and substitute the result in that module for your result in *Understanding law* (W200) or *Law: the individual and the state* (W201); however, you cannot substitute your Level 3 modules.

Thus if you achieved a Pass 4 in *Understanding law* (W200) (60 credits), you could study, for example, *Employment law and practice* (W221) (30 credits) and substitute your result in *Employment law and practice* (W221) for half of the *Understanding law* (W200) calculation.

The following is an example where a student achieved a Pass 1 in *Employment law and practice* (W221) and wants to part-substitute that for a Pass 4 in *Understanding law* (W200):

Original result and calculation	<i>Understanding law</i> (W200)	60 x 4 =	240
New calculation	<i>Understanding law</i> (W200)	30 x 4 =	120 (i.e. half of the original)
	<i>Employment law and practice</i> (W221)	30 x 1 =	30
	Total:		150

So the overall calculation will be reduced by 90 points (240 – 150), and that could mean a higher degree classification. This is why it is important to do well in the options and students do better when they have completed the Level 2 (and Level 3) compulsories.

SECTION 4: THE STUDY PLANS

On the following pages, you will find a series of plans, showing you how modules could be combined together. Please bear in mind that this is not an exhaustive list of plans: there are many other ways in which you might be able to combine modules together, depending on your requirements and personal circumstances. However, we have tried to provide a representative selection of what can be achieved.

Each plan contains the relevant information in two different layouts; this should help you make the right decision for you.

The two layouts are as follows:

- the first (the “year plan”) concentrates on the calendar years in which you will be studying, and
- the second (the “subject diagram”) shows what legal subjects you will be studying in each year.

IMPORTANT NOTE: are you thinking of “fast-tracking”?

One of the things which may be motivating you is a desire to obtain your LLB as quickly as possible. A number of the plans which follow (Plans 2 and 4) indicate how you could choose to “fast-track” your studies. However, we want to ensure that you weigh up your options in this area carefully. Fast-tracking suits some students very well, but for others, it is not the right choice to make; students who are planning to become solicitors or barristers ideally need to have an upper second or first-class degree, and for some students, trying to gain the degree as quickly as possible can prejudice the chance of doing well. As noted in FAQ 12, a future employer is likely to be much more interested in how well you did in your degree, rather than how quickly you achieved it. In addition, do not overlook the fact that you are likely to want satisfaction from your studies: consider whether you would compromise this by studying too much all at once. We would therefore ask you to read the following section carefully before consulting the plans.

There are essentially two ways in which you can fast-track your studies:

- doubling-up, so that you are studying two modules at the same time (e.g. two compulsory modules, such as W200 and W201, or a compulsory and an optional module (e.g. W300 and W222). It is technically possible to study two modules at once, but we would **strongly** advise students not to consider this
- studying an option module in the “gap” between two compulsory modules for example, studying W221 in the gap between W201 and W300.

Doubling-up

Here, you need to think carefully about what you would be committing yourself to. If you wanted to study two compulsory modules simultaneously, this would mean, for example:

- at least 32 study hours per week, which is equivalent to full-time study
- having to submit two coursework assignments (the electronic tutor-marked assignments, or eTMAs) at around the same time in six of those study weeks

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- having two three-hour, closed-book examinations to prepare for at the end of the module, which between them cover four subjects.

If doubling-up appeals to you, please be as honest as possible with yourself about whether this would fit your personal circumstances, and about your ability to commit to this level of study. It is unlikely to work for you if, for example:

- you are in full-time employment (or possibly even part-time employment if this involves a significant number of hours)
- you have significant family or other caring responsibilities
- you have significant other commitments (e.g. voluntary or committee work)

Studying in the “gaps”

This can work well for some students, depending on their circumstances. However, bear in mind the following points:

- the modules with which “gapping” is currently possible (W221, W223 and W224) start in early November, so you would have finished your previous study (and taken the exam, if applicable) by then
- however the modules overlap with the start of all the compulsory modules the following February. For approximately the first three weeks of February, you would be studying Units 13-15 of the option modules while starting your study of W200/ 201/ 300/ 301
- you will need to prepare and write your option end-of-module assessment (the EMA, which has a cut-off date in early April) while studying the module you started in February. In addition, although the optional and compulsory module eTMAs do not overlap, you will have to do at least one eTMA from the module which started in February while preparing your EMA

Here, you need to think carefully about your ability to cope with overlapping studies (although this will only be for a limited period of time). As with doubling-up, be honest with yourself about what you can reasonably do, given factors such as employment or other responsibilities. Obviously, be particularly careful if you are likely to be busy in the overlap period

- bear in mind that “gapping” will give you very little break from studying, apart from the few weeks in October between the compulsory module exam and the start of the option module. This is not necessarily a bad thing; it actually suits some students. However, it is something you should take into account
- Students do better on the options if they have completed the Level 2 (and Level 3) compulsories. Do not attempt studying an option module directly after W100.

Study Plan 1

(Four years' study)

Study pattern for a student with 120 credits already (e.g. from a previous degree) who does not want to "fast-track".

A. Year Plan

February 2012	Start <i>Understanding law</i> (W200)
October 2012	Take <i>Understanding law</i> (W200) exam
February 2013	Start <i>Law: the individual and the state</i> (W201)
October 2013	Take <i>Law: the individual and the state</i> (W201) exam
February 2014	Start <i>Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities</i> (W300)
October 2014	Take <i>Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities</i> (W300) exam
February 2015	Start <i>Law: ownership and trusteeship</i> (W301)
October 2015	Take <i>Law: ownership and trusteeship</i> (W301) exam

(360 credits achieved)

Comment

This could be described as a typical study pattern for a student with 120 credits already. The student will need to study and pass all four compulsory modules to obtain the LLB. The order in which the modules are studied here is the order in which they were designed to be studied (and the student progresses from Level 2 to Level 3). The student will have a break of around three-and-a-half-months from study between each module.

B. Subject diagram for Study Plan 1

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Legal Method (including Legal Research)	Public Law	Tort	Equity and Trusts
EU law	Crime	Contract	Land Law

Study Plan 2

(Two years' study)

Study pattern for a student with 120 credits already who wants to “fast-track”.

A. Year Plan

February 2012	Start <i>Understanding Law</i> (W200) and <i>Law: the individual and the state</i> (W201)
October 2012	Take <i>Understanding law</i> (W200) exam and (W201) <i>Law: the individual and the state</i> exam
February 2013	Start <i>Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities</i> (W300) and <i>Law: ownership and trusteeship</i> (W301)
October 2013	Take <i>Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities</i> (W300) exam and <i>Law: ownership and trusteeship</i> (W301) exam

(360 credits achieved)

Comment

This allows the LLB to be achieved in two academic years' worth of study. There is progression from Level 2 to Level 3, and a break of around three-and-a-half months from study between the Level 2 and Level 3 modules. Obviously, a student choosing this path would need to be confident that the eight months of highly-concentrated study (equivalent to full-time study) in each of the two years was a realistic proposition for them.

B. Subject diagram for Study Plan 2

Year 1	Year 2
Legal Method (including Legal Research)	Tort
EU law	Contract
Public Law	Equity and Trusts
Crime	Land Law

Remember that in both years, you would be studying some of these subjects at the same time (e.g. in Year 1, you would be studying Legal Method and Public Law at the same time, followed by EU Law and Crime at the same time).

Study Plan 3

(Six years' study)

Study pattern for a student with no previous credit who wants an all-law LLB, but does not want to “fast-track”.

A. Year Plan

February 2012	Start <i>Rules, rights and justice: an introduction</i> (W100)
October 2012	Complete <i>Rules, rights and justice: an introduction</i> (W100)
February 2013	Start <i>Understanding law</i> (W200)
October 2013	Take <i>Understanding law</i> (W200) exam
February 2014	Start <i>Law: the individual and the state</i> (W201)
October 2014	Take <i>Law: the individual and the state</i> (W201) exam
February 2015	Start <i>Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities</i> (W300)
October 2015	Take <i>Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities</i> (W300) exam
February 2016	Start <i>Law: ownership and trusteeship</i> (W301)
October 2016	Take <i>Law: ownership and trusteeship</i> (W301) exam
November 2016	Start <i>Employment law and practice</i> (W221) or <i>Company law and practice</i> (W223) or <i>Relationships, families and the law</i> (W224) (student chooses which one best fits his/her needs)
April 2017	EMA cut-off for <i>Employment law and practice</i> (W221) or <i>Company law and practice</i> (W223) or <i>Relationships, families and the law</i> (W224)
May 2017	Start <i>Commercial transactions: law and practice</i> (W222)
October 2017	EMA cut-off for <i>Commercial transactions: law and practice</i> (W222)

(360 credits achieved)

Comment

This plan is likely to suit a student who chooses not to “fast-track”; there are no overlaps and no doubling-up. It does mean that two Level 2 options are studied after the compulsories and so the student has covered all the foundation subjects and can bring this knowledge and experience to the study of the options.

B. Subject diagram for Study Plan 3

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Rules, Rights and Justice	Legal Method (including legal research)	Public Law	Tort	Equity and Trusts	Option Module (finish)
	EU Law	Crime	Contract	Land Law	Commercial Transactions
				Option Module (W221/W223/W224)	

Study Plan 4

(Five years' study)

Study pattern for a student with no previous credit who wants an all-law LLB to start with a Level 1 module, and to have some fast-tracking.

(NB The difference between Plan 3 and Plan 4 is that Plan 4 contains some "fast-tracking", where option modules are studied in the gaps between compulsory modules)

A. Year Plan

February 2012	Start <i>Rules, rights and justice: an introduction</i> (W100)
October 2012	Finish <i>Rules, rights and justice: an introduction</i> (W100)
February 2013	Start <i>Understanding law</i> (W200)
October 2013	Take <i>Understanding law</i> (W200) exam
November 2013	Start <i>Employment law and practice</i> (W221)
February 2014	Start <i>Law: the individual and the state</i> (W201)
April 2014	Cut-off for <i>Employment law and practice</i> (W221) EMA
October 2014	Take <i>Law: the individual and the state</i> (W201) exam
November 2014	Start <i>Company law and practice</i> (W223) or <i>Relationships, families and the law</i> (W224)
February 2015	Start <i>Law; agreements, rights and responsibilities</i> (W300)
April 2015	Cut-off for <i>Company law and practice</i> (W223) or <i>Relationships, families and the law</i> (W224) EMA
October 2015	Take <i>Law; agreements, rights and responsibilities</i> (W300) exam
February 2016	Start <i>Law: ownership and trusteeship</i> (W301)
October 2016	Take <i>Law: ownership and trusteeship</i> (W301) exam

(360 credits achieved)

Comment

This plan might appeal to students without recent study experience but have decided that they want to obtain their degree a little more quickly than Plan 3 allows. As *Rules, rights and justice: an introduction* (W100) is a 60 credit module, this plan only contains two options at Level 2. There are breaks from study of about three-and-a-half months between *Rules, rights and justice: an introduction* (W100) and *Understanding law* (W200) and *Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities* (W300) and *Law: ownership and trusteeship* (W301), and although there is some overlap it is relatively limited.

The plan is flexible in that the “gapping” could be moved around to suit personal circumstances (e.g. *Company law and practice* (W223) could be studied between *Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities* (W300) and *Law: ownership and trusteeship* (W301) rather than *Law: the individual and the state* (W201) and *Law: agreements, rights and responsibilities* (W300)).

B. Subject diagram for Study Plan 4

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Rules, Rights and Justice	Legal Method (including Legal Research)	Employment Law (finish)	Company Law or Family Law (finish)	Equity and Trusts
	EU Law	Public Law	Tort	Land Law
	Employment Law (start)	Crime	Contract	
		Company Law or Family Law (start)		

Note that in Years 3 and 4, you will be studying some of these subjects at the same time (e.g. in Year 3, you will still be studying Employment Law when you begin your studies of Public Law).